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YEARS OF SERVICE

Annual Report 1968

general  employment
enterprises, inc.

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ANNUAL MEETING: The annual meeting of the shareholders of General Employment Enterprises, Inc., will be held in the Board Room, The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, February 11, 1969, at 2:30 P.M.

Financial Highlights

	<i>Fiscal Year Ended September 30</i>	
	1968	1967
Net Fees for placements	\$9,302,319	\$8,553,466
Income before income taxes	831,525	751,522
Federal and Canadian income taxes	360,000	341,000
Net income	471,525	410,522
Net income per share	51¢	45¢
Cash dividends per share	25¢	15¢
Total assets	\$2,603,272	\$1,966,544

Transfer Agent

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company
of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Registrar

The First National Bank of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., New York, New York

Counsel

Levin & Berger, Chicago, Illinois

Auditors

Ernst & Ernst, Chicago, Illinois


general employment
enterprises, inc. 140 South Dearborn Street • Chicago, Illinois 60603



HERBERT F. IMHOFF
Chairman and President

Letter to Shareholders

With the opening of ten new offices during the fiscal year which ended September 30, 1968, the number of employment agencies operated by General Employment Enterprises, Inc., was increased to 36, all of which are engaged in placing men and women in professional and salaried positions. General is the largest publicly-held company in its field, and now covers 16 major metropolitan employment markets in the United States and Canada with agencies under six well-respected names.

Net fees for placements and net income both reached new highs in fiscal 1968. Fees (which correspond to "sales" in companies which sell products rather than services) totaled \$9,302,319, up about 9 per cent from \$8,553,466 in fiscal 1967.

Net income per share posted a 13 per cent gain at 51 cents, compared with 45 cents in the preceding year, adjusted for the 2-for-1 stock split in 1968. In total, net income amounted to \$471,525 compared with \$410,522.

Cash dividends of 25 cents per share totaled \$233,000, compared with \$138,300 at the 15 cent rate of the prior year.

Prices paid for General Employment shares in the market during 1968 ranged from 9¾ to 20⅝. During 1967, the range was from 6 to 12⅝, after adjusting for the 1968 stock split.

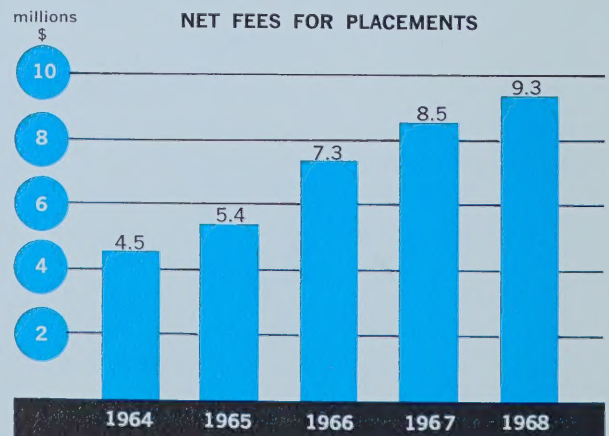
YEARS OF GROWTH It was six years ago that the company was formed to give corporate

direction to the group of agencies that had been operating like a federation, although under common ownership.

While each agency remained a profit center, the home office organization relieved it of many administrative, accounting, financing, advertising and training functions, leaving it free to concentrate on its main job of counseling and placement.

The benefits soon became apparent in growing volume and net income, derived in part from greater productivity of counselors and efficiency at each agency, and in part from expansion into new markets through the opening of additional agencies under the company's plan of development.

Business progress is generally measured in five or ten year cycles. During the past five years, General

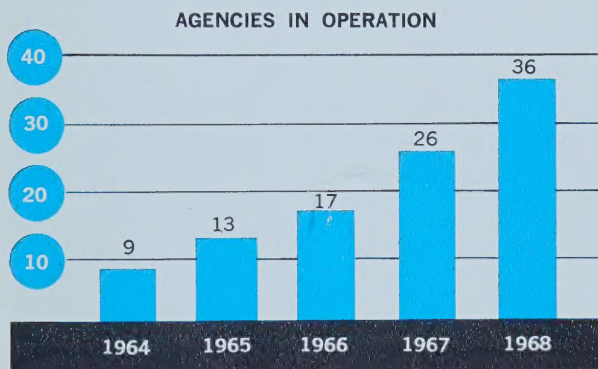


Employment has quadrupled the number of its agencies. Net fees for placements have risen 131 per cent and net income has gone up 174 per cent.

The new agencies, in carefully selected areas marked for business and industrial expansion, are started with experienced management from existing agencies. This offers a challenge and an opportunity to General Employment personnel, but at the same time, it demands the most efficient utilization of remaining organizations at the older offices.

The recruitment of new counselors, interested in a career and motivated by the prospect of greater earnings and personal development, remains a prime concern of management.

NEW AGENCIES OPENED The ten new agencies opened in 1968 are located in suburban areas



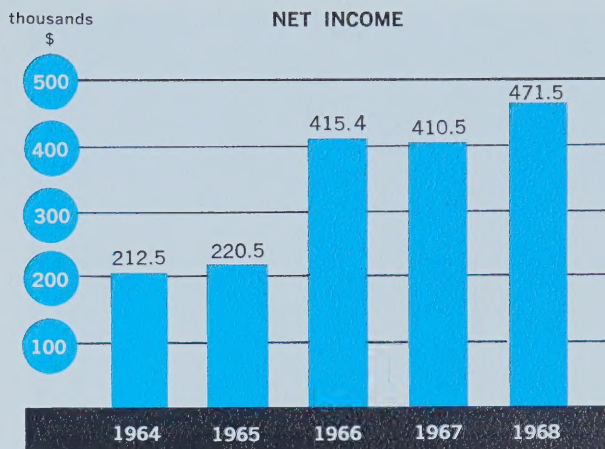
around Chicago, in New York, Atlanta, Los Angeles, and in Toronto and London, Ontario, Canada.

The establishment of Craig Agency and Business Management Personnel in Los Angeles marked our entry into the West Coast employment market. Early successes there are most gratifying, and further expansion in this area is planned for fiscal 1969.

General Employment also entered the New York City and Atlanta markets for the first time. Agencies in both of these cities are operated as Business Men's Clearing House offices, and both are already making a contribution to profit.

The Canadian market continues to prove an excellent environment for our services. With the opening of the Craig agency in London and Engineering Agency in Toronto, our operations in Canada doubled in size within the past year.

PLACEMENT FEES INCREASED In addition to the opening of new offices and improved perform-



ance at older offices, general increases in placement fees for certain salary levels, announced in March, 1968, helped earnings for the year. The result of these changes, most of which took effect in April or May, was to increase net fees for placements approximately 14 per cent.

The base commission rate for all employment counselors was reduced by 5 per cent, effective July 1. However, the opportunity for General Employment counselors to earn more in total continues to improve, in view of the higher fees and increasing volume.

NEW FRANCHISE PROGRAM During the fourth quarter, the company announced its new franchise program for Business Men's Clearing House with mass advertising, direct mail and trade show participation. This will accelerate expansion into other metropolitan areas and cities, and will enable General Employment to share in these markets sooner than it could by relying solely upon internal growth, with less burden upon resources and home office supervision.

Business Men's Clearing House is General Employment's best known and most respected name. The franchise plan offers the franchisee complete services, including training, a "turn-key" agency office fully furnished and equipped under a leasing agreement, professionally prepared and tested advertising, cost accounting guidance, and an exchange of job orders with Business Men's Clearing House offices in other locations.

The present franchise fee is \$10,000, and the franchise agreement provides for a continuing monthly service charge payable to General Employment, based on the franchisee's gross revenues.



A typical large General Employment Enterprises agency in a metropolitan center.

Accepted franchisees will undergo an intensive managerial training course. Three new franchisees are scheduled to begin classes in January, 1969. Projections call for the opening of 25 franchise offices during fiscal 1969.

Management believes the franchise program will make important contributions to General Employment's revenues and earnings in 1969, but even more significant growth should become apparent in 1970.

ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENED During the past year, the company strengthened its organizational structure through a number of new programs, including—

- an employee profit sharing program
- a stock option plan for key management and executive personnel
- an improved employee vacation program
- a participating management program involving all management personnel
- formalized long-range and short-range planning for all levels of management
- written standards of performance for all employment counselors, staff and management.

A changeover was instituted during the fourth quarter from manual accounting systems to a new IBM 360 system. Although this entails some initial problems and costs, the projected efficiencies and capabilities of the system should provide management with much needed information. Anticipated increases in accounting volume make this transition almost mandatory for continuing corporate growth.

SHARES LISTED General Employment Enterprises shares were listed for trading on the American Stock Exchange on September 19, 1968. The ticker symbol is JOB. This step increases the marketability of the stock and makes it more attractive to institutions, as well as to individual shareholders.

FINANCIAL POSITION The company maintains a strong financial position. At the fiscal year end, current assets amounted to \$2,266,287 (of which \$1,785,178 comprised cash, certificates of deposit and short term marketable securities), compared to current liabilities of \$1,324,834. There are no current bank borrowings or long term debt obligations, our growth being financed through retained earnings.



New agency offices typically start with four to eight counselor desks and are expected to grow.

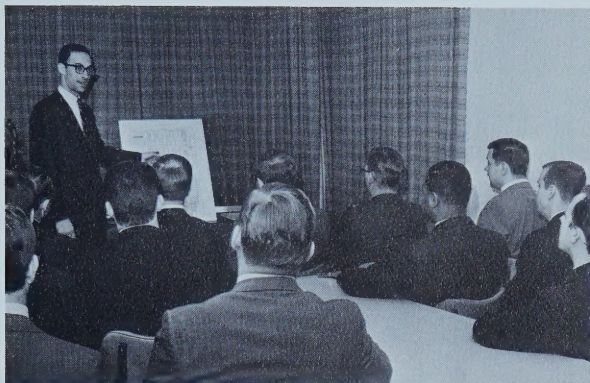
Total assets at the year end were \$2,603,272, up from \$1,966,544 a year earlier.

As a result of the 2-for-1 stock split, there were 932,000 shares outstanding at the end of the year.

Unlike some companies which require heavy capital investment in machinery, buildings and inventories, a service organization like General Employment runs on a comparatively small investment of funds, and its real values lie in its people, experience and reputation. Many of the balance sheet items of great interest in some annual reports are therefore of less significance to General Employment shareholders.

PLANNED GROWTH FOR '69 In addition to growth through franchising, the company plans to open 18 new wholly-owned agency offices in 1969.

These will bring General Employment into several



Training programs for counselors, managers have been adapted to franchisees.

new marketing areas, including Dallas, Baltimore, Nashville and Denver.

Special emphasis will be placed on further penetration of the computer and data processing placement market in all major metropolitan areas. Out of our present staff of 672 employment counselors, 126 specialize in placement of electronic data processing personnel.

In further pursuit of growth objectives, management will continue an aggressive search for compatible acquisitions of people-oriented service organizations.

OUTLOOK FAVORABLE The outlook for 1969 is excellent. The economy remains strong in almost all sectors. The possibility of a slight slow-down in early or mid-1969 could be advantageous to General Employment's placement activity by making more job applicants available. The shortage of peo-



First shares traded on the American Stock Exchange.

ple with "know-how" continues to be our agencies' primary concern.

When hostilities in Viet Nam end, the release of many competent young men, whose military obligations keep them out of the employment market now, will be a real boon to General Employment. Although some defense-related industries will be affected by peace in Asia, the overall effect on employment opportunities should not be significant.

Growth in population and demand for consumer goods and services promise a stronger economy for the 1970s. The long range appears even more favorable than the immediate outlook.

In the overview, General Employment enters fiscal 1969 from a position of strength. The management team is the best in the company's history, and objectives for growth of the company in size and earnings have been well defined.

Herbert F. Imhoff

Chairman of the Board and President

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Years of Experience with Talent

Although General Employment Enterprises, Inc., has been known by its present name only since 1964, the General idea began 75 years ago, when Engineering Agency grew out of a draftsmen's supply shop.

The shop owner, Fred L. Winslow, began receiving inquiries from engineers looking for jobs, and from employers seeking engineers. Matching talent with need proved more interesting than selling merchandise, and in 1893 Mr. Winslow formally established the agency which is now part of the General Employment family.

In 1902, another branch of the family had its origin when James Craig opened the first of the Business Men's Clearing Houses and the Craig Agency in Chicago.

Engineering Agency, Business Men's Clearing House, and Craig Agency were departures from the commonly-held 19th Century concept of employment agencies, which were usually associated with the recruitment of labor forces for railroads and the new industries of the developing West.

Winslow and Craig did not become involved in the blue collar market, but gave their entire attention to filling executive, professional and clerical positions.

Many of the applicants who came to them already had jobs, but wanted to better themselves.

UPS AND DOWNS

The first half of the 20th Century passed through every phase of the business cycle and two World Wars. Supply and demand in the employment market were often out of balance, but by bringing jobs and applicants together, private employment agencies helped to ease stringencies on both sides. Their function in some ways was like that of the realtor in the buying and selling of homes.

The employment counselor is the catalyst, or action ingredient, in

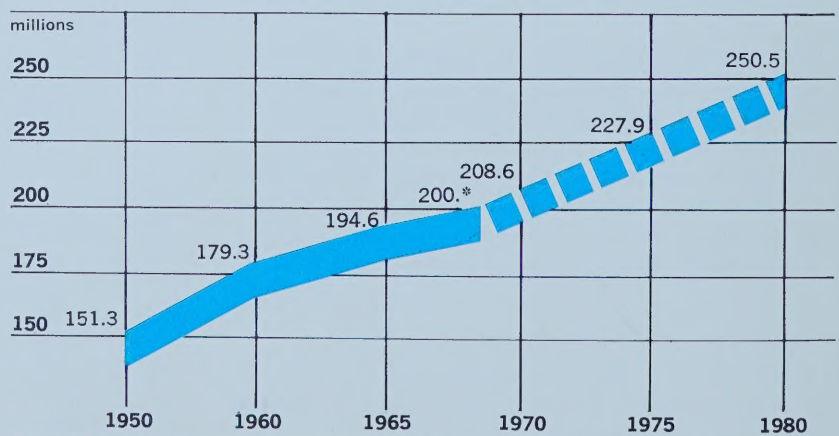
the employment process. While his ability to understand problems and counsel intelligently are important, his great value is in making things happen.

It was and is a highly competitive business. Employers tend to favor those agencies which can come up with the best selection of qualified applicants for an opening. Men and women seeking positions naturally prefer to work through an agency that can send them on meaningful interviews for jobs that interest them.

CORPORATE UNITY

The counselors at Engineering Agency in the technical field, and at Craig and Business Men's Clearing House in the field of

GROWTH OF U.S. POPULATION



* Estimated for 1968

Source: The above data, estimates and projections are from the U.S. Census Bureau

general business, built enviable reputations for their agencies. In 1951, the two agencies founded by Craig were bought by another employment specialist, Charles M. O'Shea. Two years later, he purchased Engineering Agency.

Under Mr. O'Shea, each agency office continued as a profit center—a concept that remains basic to General Employment operations. However, in 1962, a corporate umbrella was raised over all the agencies, with Mr. O'Shea as chairman. The name General Employment Enterprises, Inc., was adopted two years later. Mr. O'Shea stepped down as chairman in the past year, but continues as a consultant and board member.

The unification of top management facilitated expansion by the opening of new offices, and provided centralized operations auditing and other services. Standardized counselor training and management development programs further strengthened

each agency.

In 1967, General Employment shares were offered to the public. First traded in the over-the-counter market, shares are now listed on the American Stock Exchange. Public ownership opened the way for more agency managers and other employees to become part owners in the business, which adds to their incentive.

PRESENT AND FUTURE

With a growing clientele of blue chip companies and more trained young people coming into the employment market, General Employment expects to accelerate its expansion in the years ahead.

The future of the industry is tied to population growth, which is already 200,000,000 in the United States and is projected to surpass 250,000,000 by 1980.

Within the industry, the larger employment agencies have been growing fastest, while smaller units tend to get proportionately

less of the available business. Management believes that General Employment is the largest among companies with wholly-owned offices, and its entry into franchising will enhance its leadership.

Bringing more members of minorities into the mainstream of business is one of today's greatest challenges. General Employment is sharing in this responsibility with aggressive recruitment of minority group manpower. Because General Employment staff includes highly-skilled personnel from most minority groups, the company provides a comfortable atmosphere for many applicants who might not otherwise be reached.

As General Employment Enterprises, Inc., enters the final quarter of its first century, it carries a conviction of the worth of its contribution to the business community and our complex society. This lends meaning to growth.

The standing of an employment agency may be judged by its clients. Here are the corporate symbols of some of the well-known companies served by General Employment Enterprises agencies.



Five Year Operating Summary

<i>Years Ended September 30</i>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Net fees for placements	\$9,302,319	\$8,553,466	\$7,367,610	\$5,485,907	\$4,546,328
Other Income	32,835	24,104			
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of services furnished . . .	7,112,186	6,584,859	5,638,417	4,425,549	3,571,430
General and administrative ex- penses	1,318,625	1,186,520	951,329	678,444	577,834
Provision for depreciation and amortization	72,818	54,669	36,486	18,376	7,522
	<u>8,503,629</u>	<u>7,826,048</u>	<u>6,626,232</u>	<u>5,122,369</u>	<u>4,156,786</u>
Income Before Income Taxes	831,525	751,522	741,378	363,538	389,542
Federal and Canadian income taxes	360,000	341,000	326,000	143,000	177,000
Net Income	<u>\$ 471,525</u>	<u>\$ 410,522</u>	<u>\$ 415,378</u>	<u>\$ 220,538</u>	<u>\$ 212,542</u>
Per Common Share:					
Net income	51¢	45¢	45¢	24¢	23¢
Cash dividends	25¢	15¢	10¢	10¢	15¢

Statement of Consolidated Income and Retained Earnings

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

	Year Ended September 30	1968	1967
Income:			
Net fees for placements	\$9,302,319	\$8,553,466	
Interest and other	32,835	24,104	
	<u>9,335,154</u>	<u>8,577,570</u>	
Costs and expenses (including provisions, straight-line method, for depreciation and amortization: 1968—\$72,818; 1967—\$54,669):			
Cost of services furnished—principally compensation of counselors and agency managers, classified advertising, rent, and telephone	7,185,004	6,639,528	
General and administrative expenses	1,318,625	1,186,520	
	<u>8,503,629</u>	<u>7,826,048</u>	
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	831,525	751,522	
Federal and Canadian income taxes	360,000	341,000	
NET INCOME (per share: 1968—\$.51; 1967—\$.45)	471,525	410,522	
Retained earnings at beginning of year	972,974	700,752	
	<u>1,444,499</u>	<u>1,111,274</u>	
Cash dividends paid (per share: 1968—\$.25; 1967—\$.15)	233,000	138,300	
RETAINED EARNINGS AT END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$1,211,499</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 972,974</u></u>	

See notes to financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

	September 30	1968	1967
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash, including certificates of deposit of \$400,000	\$1,198,188	\$1,382,769	
Short-term marketable securities—at cost (approximately market)	586,990	—	
Fees receivable, less allowances (1968—\$125,000; 1967—\$65,000)	472,339	301,077	
Sundry receivables	8,770	17,018	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	2,266,287	1,700,864	
SUNDRY DEPOSITS AND ACCOUNTS	52,220	36,093	
FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS—at cost, less allow- ances (1968—\$194,164; 1967—\$121,346) for depreciation and amortization	284,765	229,587	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,603,272	\$1,966,544	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 252,953	\$ 107,400	
Salaries, commissions, bonuses, payroll taxes, and taxes withheld from em- ployees	675,690	421,424	
Federal and Canadian income taxes	396,191	398,731	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,324,834	927,555	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY—Notes B, C, and D			
Common Stock—no-par value:			
Authorized: 5,000,000 shares			
Issued: 1,000,000 shares, including shares in treasury (1968—68,000 shares; 1967—78,000 shares)	10,000	10,000	
Outstanding: 1968—932,000 shares; 1967—922,000 shares			
Additional paid-in capital	70,539	71,615	
Retained earnings	1,211,499	972,974	
	1,292,038	1,054,589	
Less cost of Common Stock in treasury	13,600	15,600	
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	1,278,438	1,038,989	
LEASE COMMITMENTS—Note E			
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$2,603,272	\$1,966,544	

See notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

September 30, 1968

Note A—Profit-Sharing Plan:

On February 13, 1968, shareholders approved a noncontributory profit-sharing plan with contributions to be made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The companies' contributions to the Plan for the year ended September 30, 1968 amounted to \$39,064.

Note B—Stock Options:

On August 22, 1966, an option for the purchase, at any time, of 10,000 shares of Common Stock at \$2 per share was granted to an officer. The option was exercised in October, 1967.

On February 13, 1968, shareholders authorized the granting of nonqualified stock options for up to 100,000 shares of Common Stock to key employees; however, no formal plan has been adopted and no options have been granted.

Subsequent to September 30, 1968, the Board of Directors approved a qualified stock option plan which is subject to shareholder approval and which would replace the non-qualified plan. Under the qualified plan, a total of 54,500 shares of Common Stock would be made available for options to key employees.

No options were outstanding at September 30, 1968.

Note C—Recapitalization:

In the financial statements, effect has been given to the change of each issued share into two issued shares as of February 16, 1968.

Note D—Additional Paid-In Capital:

Changes in additional paid-in capital during the year ended September 30, 1968, were as follows:

Balance at October 1, 1967	\$71,615
Proceeds in excess of cost of 10,000 shares of Common Stock sold from treasury ..	18,000
	89,615
Less costs relating to the listing of the Company's Common Stock on the American Stock Exchange	19,076
Balance at September 30, 1968	<u>\$70,539</u>

Note E—Lease Commitments:

The companies occupy premises under lease agreements which generally expire within three years. The annual rentals amount to approximately \$470,000.

Report of Independent Accountants

Board of Directors and Shareholders
General Employment Enterprises, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of General Employment Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 30, 1968, and the related statement of consolidated income and retained earnings for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We previously made a similar examination of the financial statements for the preceding year.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statement of income and retained earnings present fairly the consolidated financial position of General Employment Enterprises, Inc. and subsidiaries at September 30, 1968, and the consolidated results of their operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Kernst & Kernst

Chicago, Illinois
November 19, 1968

Board of Directors

LYNN BRUMLEY

HERBERT F. IMHOFF
Chairman

LEONARD L. LEVIN

CHARLES M. O'SHEA

HARRY H. WILDEMAN

Corporate Officers



HERBERT F. IMHOFF
*Chairman of the Board, President, and
Chief Executive Officer*



LEONARD L. LEVIN
Secretary and Corporate Counsel



JACK V. SWANSON
Vice President and Treasurer

Divisional Officers



DAVID E. MORAN, JR.
*Vice President
Philadelphia Region*



PAUL R. STEINLE
*Vice President
Cleveland Region*



MANUEL L. TALLUNGAN
*Vice President
Chicago Region*



JOHN R. TUCKER
*Vice President
Los Angeles Region*



JOHN P. WEISS
*Vice President
Toronto Region*



PAUL M. WHITESIDE
*Vice President
Indianapolis Region*

Franchise Division Officer



CHARLES W. HUFFMAN, JR.
*Vice President
Business Men's Clearing House
Franchise Division*

Home Office Executive Staff



JAMES C. ESQUE
Personnel Director



JOHN H. SAXTON
Controller



LLOYD R. SCHACTNER
Corporate Services Director



JOHN A. STEPHENSON
Agency Planning Manager

Directory of Agency Offices



CALIFORNIA

- Business Management Personnel
3700 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90005
- Craig Agency, Inc.
3345 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90005

GEORGIA

- Business Men's Clearing House
235 Peachtree Street N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ILLINOIS

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
6 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60602
- Business Men's Clearing House Oak Park
1010 Lake Street
Oak Park, Illinois 60301
- Business Men's Clearing House O'Hare
2720 North Des Plaines Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
- Business Men's Clearing House Old Orchard
9933 Lawler
Skokie, Illinois 60076
- Computer Centre, Inc.
202 South State Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604
- Craig Agency, Inc.
6 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60602
- Engineering Agency, Inc.
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
- Engineering Agency Oak Park
1010 Lake Street
Oak Park, Illinois 60301
- Engineering Agency O'Hare
2720 North Des Plaines Avenue
Des Plaines, Illinois 60018
- Engineering Agency Old Orchard
9933 Lawler
Skokie, Illinois 60076

INDIANA

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
45 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- Craig Agency, Inc.
45 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- Engineering Agency, Inc.
45 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
- Universal Personnel, Inc.
120 East Market Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

MASSACHUSETTS

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
607 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

MICHIGAN

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
1800 First Federal Building
1001 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226

MISSOURI

- Missouri Business Men's Clearing House
Employment Agency, Inc.
One Commerce Tower Center
911 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
- Missouri Business Men's Clearing House
Employment Agency, Inc.
515 Olive Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

NEW YORK

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10001

OHIO

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
414 Walnut Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202
- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
33 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
88 East Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
- Craig Agency, Inc.
33 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio 44113
- Universal Personnel, Inc.
33 Public Square
Cleveland, Ohio 44113

PENNSYLVANIA

- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
428 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219
- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
4 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
- Craig Agency, Inc.
4 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
- Engineering Agency, Inc.
4 Penn Center Plaza
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

CANADA

- Craig Agency
200 Queens Avenue
London, Ontario, Canada
- Business Men's Clearing House Limited
110 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
- Craig Agency of Ontario Limited
110 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
- Engineering Agency
110 Yonge Street
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

FRANCHISE DIVISION

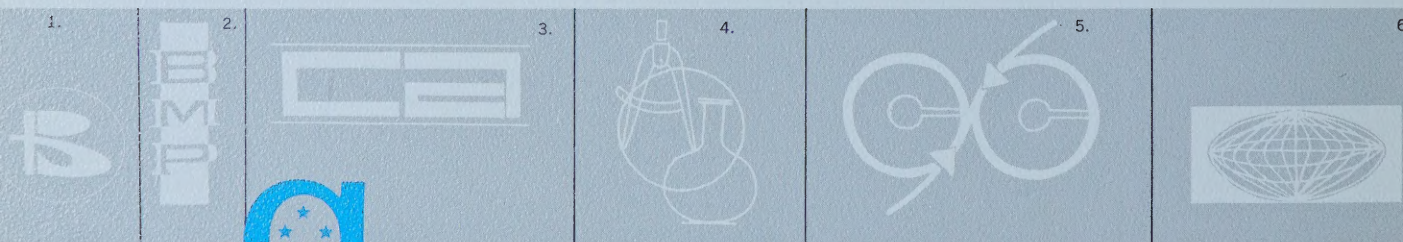
- Business Men's Clearing House, Inc.
Franchise Division
111 West Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60604
(312) 922-4355

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

- General Employment Enterprises, Inc.
140 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60603
(312) 346-8800

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT'S FAMILY
OF PERSONNEL AGENCIES

1. BUSINESS MEN'S CLEARING HOUSE
2. BUSINESS MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL
3. CRAIG AGENCY
4. ENGINEERING AGENCY
5. COMPUTER CENTRE
6. UNIVERSAL PERSONNEL



general **g** employment enterprises, inc.

140 South Dearborn Street ■ Chicago, Illinois 60603